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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/552,307	06/13/2006	Rolf Brisberger	НМ-666РСТ	8272
<sup>40570</sup> FRIEDRICH K	7590 03/03/200 UEFFNER	9	EXAMINER	
317 MADISON	AVENUE, SUITE 91	0	TUROCY, DAVID P	
NEW YORK, NY 10017			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1792	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			03/03/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Comments	10/552,307	BRISBERGER ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	DAVID TUROCY	1792				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on						
	-· action is non-final.					
<i>;</i> —						
closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
·						
Disposition of Claims						
4) Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are pending in the application.	4)⊠ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.						
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-6</u> is/are rejected.						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
· ·	<u> </u>					
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 LLS C. 8 119(a)	u-(d) or (f)				
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:	12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).					
1. Certified copies of the priority documents	have been received					
2. Certified copies of the priority documents		on No				
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the prior						
		u III tilis National Stage				
	application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).					
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)						
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date  Notice of Informal Patent Application						
B) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 5) ☑ Notice of Informal Patent Application Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/7/05. 6) ☑ Other:						
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Application/Control Number: 10/552,307 Page 2

Art Unit: 1792

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1 and 3 include the limitation "especially steel strip" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d). The dependant claims fail to cure the deficiencies of the independent claims.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claims 1-4, 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent 5965210 by Tada et al., hereafter Tada.

Tada discloses Method for hot dip coating a steel strip, in which the strip is passed vertically through a coating tank (7) that holds the molten coating metal and through an upstream guide channel (3) of well-defined defined height (H), wherein an

electromagnetic field is generated in the region of the guide channel (4) by means of at least two inductors (2a)installed on either side of the metal strand for the purpose of retaining the coating metal in the coating tank, and wherein a predetermined volume flow (Q) of coating metal is supplied to the guide channel in the region of its vertical extent (H), wherein the predetermined volume flow (Q) of coating metal supplied to the guide channel represents a portion of the replenishment volume of coating metal or the entire replenishment volume of coating metal per unit time that is necessary to maintain a desired level (h) of coating metal in the coating tank (see figures, and accompanying text, column 9-11).

Claim 2: Tada discloses a closed loop control (Figures).

Claim 3: Tada discloses a device as claimed and discussed with respect to claim 1 above. Tada discloses he supply line opens into the region of the long side and into the region of the short side of the guide channel. The examiner notes the claims require "region" and it is the examiner position that the device as taught by Tada discloses supply lines opening into the region of the short side of the channel as required by the claim.

Claim 4: Tada discloses the supply line dimension is small relative to the guide channel dimension (figures).

Claim 6: Tada discloses the coating tank is connected to a supply system for coating metal, from which coating metal is conveyed into the supply line or supply lines (see figures, (11).

Application/Control Number: 10/552,307 Page 4

Art Unit: 1792

# Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tada.

Claim 1: Tada discloses all that is taught above and the examiner maintains the position as above with regards to the volume flow; however, Tada fails to explicitly discloses the flow rate is to replace volume of coating, however, such would have been obvious because Tada discloses maintaining a height in the bath and a portion of the molten metal would be removed by coating the substrate.

Claim 2: Tada discloses the volume flow (Q) of coating metal that is supplied to the guide channel is supplied under open-loop or closed-loop control (see figures, Column 13).

Claim 3: Tada discloses all that is taught above and the examiner maintains the position as above with regards to the supply lines; however, Tada discloses supplying molten metal into the guide channel uniformly and therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at have modified Tada to provide supply lines around the strip, including into the region of the short side, to uniformly supply molten metal to the guide channel to reap the benefits of uniform supply.

Application/Control Number: 10/552,307

Art Unit: 1792

Alternatively, the prior art discloses uniform supply is a design need for the device, there are finite number of predictable solutions, i.e. locations of supply pipes, and the claim would have been obvious because "a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options with his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense."

Page 5

Claim 4-5: Tada discloses the diameter or width of the supply line is small relative to the dimension of the long side (see figures), however, fails to discloses the supply line is no more than 10% of the width of the long side, however, such a modification would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the appropriate flow of molten metal into the channel and provide a replenishment of the molten metal to provide uniform flow throughout the channel. Additionally, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to choose the size of the supply line, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change of size is generally recognized as being within the ordinary level of skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955). Finally, adjusting the uniformity of the solution by adjusting the supply size would have been obvious because "a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options with his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense."

Claim 6: Tada discloses the coating tank is connected to a supply system for coating metal, from which coating metal is conveyed into the supply line or supply lines.

### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DAVID TUROCY whose telephone number is (571)272-2940. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-6:00, No 2nd Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Application/Control Number: 10/552,307

Page 7

Art Unit: 1792

Examiner, Art Unit 1792